

RES

- Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *reflore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state.
These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *reflore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*
In his odyssies, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *reflored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*
4. To recover passages in books from corruption.
RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *reflore*.] One that restores.
Next to the son,
Defin'd *reflorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*
I foretel you, as the *reflorer* of poetry.
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *reflorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*
- TO RESTRAIN.** *v. a.* [*refreindre*, Fr. *refringere*, Lat.]
1. To withhold; to keep in.
If she *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakef.*
The gods will plague thee,
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*
2. To repress; to keep in awe.
The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*
That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*
3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.
A heavy summons lies like lead upon me,
Merciful pow'r! *Shakef. Macbeth.*
Refrain in me the cursed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repose.
Compassion gave him up to tears. *Milton.*
4. To abridge.
Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,
And pray'd me off forbearance. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
Though they two were committed, at least *restrained*, of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. To hold in.
His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burlt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare.*
6. To limit; to confine.
We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes, b. i. f. 8.*
Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts's Logic.*
- RESTRAINABLE.** *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.
Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Bro.*
- RESTRAIN'DLY.** *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.
That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- RESTRAINER.** *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.
If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the *restrainer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RESTRAINT.** *n. f.* [from *restrain*; *refreint*, Fr.]
1. Abridgement of liberty.
She will well excuse,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you;
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourself alone,
To know the reason of this strange *restraint*. *Shakef.*

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- I request
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*
Doth move the mumm'ring lips of discontent. *Shakef.*
It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by.
I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Felton on the Clapham.*
2. Prohibition.
What mov'd our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton.*
3. Limitation; restriction.
If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*
4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding.
There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam. xiv. 6.*
- Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in women overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restrain* she will not brook. *Milton.*
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*
- TO RESTRICT.** *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.
In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTION.** *n. f.* [*restringere*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversion not a trade. *Ge. of Ton.*
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miscellany.*
All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*
- Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Is proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*
Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *restringere*.]
1. Expressing limitation.
They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillington's Def. of Diss. on Roman Idiom.*
2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Styptic; astringent.
I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wise's Surgery.*
- RESTRICTIVELY.** *adv.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation.
All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the necessary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TO RESTRINGE.** *v. a.* [*restringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.
RESTRINGENT. *n. f.* [*restringens*, Lat. *restringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of restraining.
The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringens* to flemch, and intransitives to thicken the blood. *Harv.*
- RESTRICT.** *adj.* [*restrictif*, Fr.] Obliterate in standing still. See **RESTITUTE**.
- Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely favour, weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
- Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*
- TO RESUBLIME.** *v. a.* [*re and sublime*.] To sublime another time.
When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*
- TO RESULT.** *v. n.* [*resultare*, Fr. *resultare*, Lat.]
1. To fly back.
With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [*Resultare*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.
Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

RES

- Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *result*, from thence delight. *Denb.*
Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness.
Their effects are often very disproportionate to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*
3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.
RESULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Reflexion; act of flying back.
Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.
Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgement for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*
- As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all:
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dry.*
- Buying of land is the *result* of a full and satiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*
3. Inference from premises.
These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*
4. Refuse; decision. Improper.
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*
- RESULTANCE.** *n. f.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The act of *resulting*.
RESULTABLE. *adj.* [from *resultare*.] What may be taken back.
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resultable* by the victory, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*
- TO RESUME.** *v. a.* [*resumere*, Lat.]
1. To take back what has been given.
The sun, like this, from which our fight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*
The glory which he lent these flow'rs;
Though none should taste of their perfumes,
Yet must they live but some few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away.
That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from's, to *resume*
We have again. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
3. To take again.
He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milton.*
At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*
4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.
To him our common grandfire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume* again. *Dryden.*
5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.
- RESUMPTION.** *n. f.* [*resumptio*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of *resuming*.
And if there be any fault in the last, it is the *resumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE.** *adj.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.
RESUMPTION. *n. f.* [*resumptio*, Lat.] The act of *resuming* or taking back.
- TO RESUMEY.** *v. a.* [*re and survey*.] To review; to survey again.
I have, with curious eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint some of your council presently
To fit with us, once more with better heed
To *resurvey* them. *Shakef. Henry V.*
- RESURRECTION.** *n. f.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.
The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts iv. 2.*
Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay
Longer on earth, than certain times 't appear
To his disciples. *Milton.*
- He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which he has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison's Spectator.*
- Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*
- TO RESUSCITATE.** *v. a.* [*resuscitare*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

RET

- We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*
- RESUSCITATION.** *n. f.* [from *resuscitare*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*
- TO RETAIL.** *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.]
1. To divide into small parcels.
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress, Caesar's Caesar. *Shakef.*
2. To sell in small quantities.
All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand.
The sage dame,
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*
4. To sell in broken parts.
He is furnish'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakef.*
- RETAIL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities.
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*
- We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,
And selling basely by *retail*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- RETAILER.** *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities.
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakew.*
- TO RETAIN.** *v. a.* [*retinere*, Lat. *retineri*, Fr.]
1. To keep; not to lose.
Where is the patience now,
That you so oft have boasted to *retain*. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*
The vigor of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*
A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside.
Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakef. King Lear.*
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge,
God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom. i. 22.*
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*
They, who have restored painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss.
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philom. xii. 13.*
Hollow rocks *retain* the found of blust'ring winds. *Milt.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire.
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*
- TO RETAIN.** *v. n.*
1. To belong to; to depend on.
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixture, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*
2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.
No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*
- RETAINER.** *n. f.* [from *retain*.]
1. An adherent; a dependant: a hanger-on.
You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.
By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainers*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
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